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Michael L. Asmussen

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EXAMINER

KOENIG, ANDREW Y

ART UNIT

PAPER NUMBER

2623

DATE MAILED: 08/23/2006

Please find below and/or attached an Office communication concerning this application or proceeding.

## Office Action Summary

Application No.

09/609,316

Applicant(s)

ASMUSSEN, MICHAEL L.

Examiner

Andrew Y. Koenig

Art Unit

2623

-- The MAILING DATE of this communication appears on the cover sheet with the correspondence address --

### Period for Reply

A SHORTENED STATUTORY PERIOD FOR REPLY IS SET TO EXPIRE 3 MONTH(S) OR THIRTY (30) DAYS, WHICHEVER IS LONGER, FROM THE MAILING DATE OF THIS COMMUNICATION.

- Extensions of time may be available under the provisions of 37 CFR 1.136(a). In no event, however, may a reply be timely filed after SIX (6) MONTHS from the mailing date of this communication.
- If NO period for reply is specified above, the maximum statutory period will apply and will expire SIX (6) MONTHS from the mailing date of this communication.
- Failure to reply within the set or extended period for reply will, by statute, cause the application to become ABANDONED (35 U.S.C. § 133). Any reply received by the Office later than three months after the mailing date of this communication, even if timely filed, may reduce any earned patent term adjustment. See 37 CFR 1.704(b).

### Status

- 1) ☒ Responsive to communication(s) filed on 09 June 2006.
- 2a) ☒ This action is **FINAL**. 2b) ☐ This action is non-final.
- 3) ☐ Since this application is in condition for allowance except for formal matters, prosecution as to the merits is closed in accordance with the practice under *Ex parte Quayle*, 1935 C.D. 11, 453 O.G. 213.

### Disposition of Claims

- 4) ☒ Claim(s) 106,108-115 and 117-120 is/are pending in the application.
- 4a) Of the above claim(s) \_\_\_\_\_ is/are withdrawn from consideration.
- 5) ☐ Claim(s) \_\_\_\_\_ is/are allowed.
- 6) ☒ Claim(s) 106,108-115 and 117-120 is/are rejected.
- 7) ☐ Claim(s) \_\_\_\_\_ is/are objected to.
- 8) ☐ Claim(s) \_\_\_\_\_ are subject to restriction and/or election requirement.

### Application Papers

- 9) ☐ The specification is objected to by the Examiner.
- 10) ☐ The drawing(s) filed on \_\_\_\_\_ is/are: a) ☐ accepted or b) ☐ objected to by the Examiner.  
Applicant may not request that any objection to the drawing(s) be held in abeyance. See 37 CFR 1.85(a).  
Replacement drawing sheet(s) including the correction is required if the drawing(s) is objected to. See 37 CFR 1.121(d).
- 11) ☐ The oath or declaration is objected to by the Examiner. Note the attached Office Action or form PTO-152.

### Priority under 35 U.S.C. § 119

- 12) ☐ Acknowledgment is made of a claim for foreign priority under 35 U.S.C. § 119(a)-(d) or (f).
- a) ☐ All b) ☐ Some \* c) ☐ None of:
1. ☐ Certified copies of the priority documents have been received.
2. ☐ Certified copies of the priority documents have been received in Application No. \_\_\_\_\_.
3. ☐ Copies of the certified copies of the priority documents have been received in this National Stage application from the International Bureau (PCT Rule 17.2(a)).
- \* See the attached detailed Office action for a list of the certified copies not received.

### Attachment(s)

- 1) ☐ Notice of References Cited (PTO-892)
- 2) ☐ Notice of Draftsperson's Patent Drawing Review (PTO-948)
- 3) ☒ Information Disclosure Statement(s) (PTO-1449 or PTO/SB/08)  
Paper No(s)/Mail Date 8/8/06.
- 4) ☐ Interview Summary (PTO-413)  
Paper No(s)/Mail Date. \_\_\_\_\_.
- 5) ☐ Notice of Informal Patent Application (PTO-152)
- 6) ☐ Other: \_\_\_\_\_.

## **DETAILED ACTION**

### ***Response to Arguments***

1. Applicant's arguments with respect to claims 106, 108-115, and 117-120 have been considered but are moot in view of the new ground(s) of rejection.

The applicant argues that Hendricks, Rodriguez, and Gattis references fail to teach or suggest at least a first decryption module, an upgrade decryption module having different formats such that the set top terminal is able to provide both the television program and video call features.

The examiner disagrees and notes that a claimed first and second decryption modules do not necessitate that they are different formats, but merely two distinct devices. Consequently, the applicant's argument relative to "different formats" is moot.

Regardless, Hendricks teaches a television decryption module (fig. 4, label 600) (col. 14, ll. 36-44), and also Hendricks teaches an upgrade decryption module decrypting the downstream communication signal encrypted according to a second encryption format (fig. 12b, label 140, col. 27, ll. 47-65). The examiner recognizes that the upgrade of Hendricks is directed to digital audio.

As a result, Rodriguez is introduced to as evidence that an video conferencing upgrade to set top boxes, which uses the existing cable structure is known. Further, the examiner notes that Rodriguez teaches simultaneously displaying both the videophone signal onto the television signal by overlaying the signals (col. 9, ll. 15-36), which is more specific than merely providing the signals per se, as required by the claim.

The applicant argues that Hendricks does not teach different decryption formats, which is moot as this is not required in the claim, but does teach two separate decryption modules as discussed above, and that the terminal is able to provide both the television program and video call features, which is discussed above with respect to Rodriguez.

The applicant argues that Rodriguez does not teach or suggest a first or second decryption module, nor that the terminal is able to provide both the television program and video call features. The examiner disagrees; as discussed above, Rodriguez teaches simultaneously displaying both the videophone signal onto the television signal by overlaying the signals (col. 9, ll. 15-36).

The applicant argues that Gattis does not teach or suggest different decryption formats, the examiner notes that different is not required in the claims.

Each of the independent claims introduce limitations substantially similar to a system that "provides the television program and a video of the downstream communication signal for the display device," which as discussed above is taught by Rodriguez (col. 9, ll. 15-36).

### ***Claim Rejections - 35 USC § 103***

2. The following is a quotation of 35 U.S.C. 103(a) which forms the basis for all obviousness rejections set forth in this Office action:

(a) A patent may not be obtained though the invention is not identically disclosed or described as set forth in section 102 of this title, if the differences between the subject matter sought to be patented and the prior art are such that the subject matter as a whole would have been obvious at the time the invention was made to a person having ordinary skill in the art to which said subject matter pertains. Patentability shall not be negated by the manner in which the invention was made.

3. Claims 106-110, 112-118, and 120 are rejected under 35 U.S.C. 103(a) as being unpatentable over U.S. Patent 5,990,927 to Hendricks et al. (hereafter Hendricks) in view of U.S. Patent 5,999,207 to Rodriguez et al. (Rodriguez) and U.S. Patent 5,062,136 to Gattis et al. (Gattis).

Regarding claim 106, Hendricks teaches a level D upgrade module, as shown in figure 12 b, which is an apparatus for upgrading a capability of a set top terminal (STT) (col. 15-16, ll. 58-17, col. 26, ll. 9-16), wherein the STT includes a first decryption module for decrypting a television program signal according to a first encryption format (fig. 4, label 600) (col. 14, ll. 36-44).

Hendricks teaches a STT receiving a data stream including a plurality of compressed program signals, decompressing the program signal, and providing a corresponding output signal adapted for use by a display device (col. 10, ll. 48-58). Hendricks teaches a STT interface for communicating between the upgrade and the STT (fig. 5b, 662, col. 15-16, ll. 58-17, col. 26, ll. 9-16). Hendricks teaches an upgrade decryption module (fig. 12B, label 140), which by definition for decrypting an encrypted program signal to and providing a compressed program signal, which is next logical element in the system (col. 27, ll. 45-65). Hendricks teaches an upgrade decryption module decrypting the downstream communication signal encrypted according to a second encryption format (fig. 12b, label 140, col. 27, ll. 47-65).

Hendricks is silent on an upgrade encryption module for encrypting an upstream communication signal comprising at least one of audio and video data, wherein the

apparatus prepares the upstream communication signal for transmission over a transmission network of the cable television program delivery system.

In analogous art, Rodriguez teaches a plug-in component of a set top box (STB) (col. 9, ll. 38-40), which equates to an upgrade module for a set top terminal. Further, Rodriguez teaches using the apparatus to prepare the upstream communication signal for transmission over a transmission network of the cable television program delivery system (col. 7, ll. 41-59) thereby providing video conferencing via a cable network.

One of ordinary skill in the art would recognize the benefit of using an upgrade module for video conferencing in order to enhance the functionality of the device while enabling additional services to be provided to the user.

Therefore, it would have been obvious to one of ordinary skill in the art at the time the invention was made to modify Hendricks by implementing an upgrade module for transmitting an upstream transmission signal comprising audio and video data, wherein the apparatus prepares the upstream communication signal for transmission over a transmission network of the cable television program delivery system as taught by Rodriguez in order to enhance the functionality of the device while enabling additional services to be provided to the user.

Further, the combination of Hendricks and Rodriguez is silent on encrypting the transmission signal.

In analogous art, Gattis teaches encrypting the transmission signal, in that Gattis teaches encryptors and decryptors (fig. 1, label 32A, 36A, fig. 2, labels 32A, 36B) for the benefit of preventing unauthorized access to signals being transmitted (col. 4, ll. 25-41).

Therefore, it would have been obvious to one of ordinary skill in the art at the time the invention was made to modify Hendricks and Rodriguez by encrypting the transmission signal as taught by Gattis in order to prevent unauthorized access to signals being transmitted (Gattis: col. 4, ll. 27-28).

Hendricks is silent on providing the television program and a video of the downstream communication signal for the display device. In analogous art, Rodriguez teaches a set top box can overlay the videophone signal (video of the downstream communication signal) and the television program on the same screen (col. 9, ll. 15-36), which reads on providing the television program and a video of the downstream communication signal for the display device.

Therefore, it would have been obvious to one of ordinary skill in the art at the time the invention was made to modify Hendricks by providing the television program and a video of the downstream communication signal for the display device as taught by Rodriguez in order to enable the user to watch television while having a video conversation with another party, thereby enabling the user to perform multiple tasks simultaneously.

Regarding claim 108, Hendricks teaches a first encryption format comprising a video encryption format (fig. 4, label 600, col. 14, ll. 36-44), and a second format comprising an audio encryption format (fig. 12b, label 140, col. 27, ll. 47-65, col. 39, ll. 48-51). However, Hendricks is silent on the second encryption format comprising a video encryption format. Gattis teaches decrypting an encrypted video transmission

signal, in that Gattis teaches encryptors and decryptors (fig. 1, label 32A, 36A, fig. 2, labels 32A, 36B) for the benefit of preventing unauthorized access to signals being transmitted (col. 4, ll. 25-41).

Therefore, it would have been obvious to one of ordinary skill in the art at the time the invention was made to modify Hendricks and Rodriguez by using a second encryption format comprising a video encryption format as taught by Gattis in order to prevent unauthorized access to signals being transmitted (Gattis: col. 4, ll. 27-28).

Regarding claim 109, Hendricks teaches a channel decoder (fig. 12b, label 134), for selecting an audio stream (col. 39, ll. 35-47), a demultiplexer (fig. 12b, 138) for coupling a compressed downstream communication signal to the upgrade decryption module, which is shown in figure 12b.

Regarding claim 110, Hendricks teaches an audio decompression element (fig. 12b, label 142), for decompressing the compressed program signal provided by the decryption module, as shown in the logical arrangement of elements in figure 12b (col. 27, ll. 41-50). Further, the combination of Hendricks, Rodriguez, and Gattis teaches a video decompressor for decompressing the compressed downstream communication signal provided by said upgrade decryption module (Rodriguez: col. 7, ll. 17-35, col. 7, ll. 41-59).



Regarding claim 112, Hendricks teaches a first processor (fig. 4, label 602) for controlling circuitry (col. 27, ll. 51-55). Hendricks teaches an upgrade processor fig. 12b, label 132) communicating with the first processor via said STT interface, wherein the upgrade processor controls the upgrade decryption module, which clearly controls the demultiplexer and decryptor as shown in figure 12b. Hendricks is silent on the program signals being video program signals. Rodriguez teaches a plug-in card for a STB for processing audio and video signals (col. 7, ll. 41-59, col. 9, ll. 38-40). Therefore, it would have been obvious to one of ordinary skill in the art at the time the invention was made to modify the upgrade module of Hendricks by decoding audio and video signals as taught by Rodriguez in order to enhance the functionality of the settop while providing the functionality of video conferencing.

Regarding claim 113, Hendricks teaches providing user interface menu via the STT (fig. 21, col. 40, ll. 27-32).

Regarding claim 114, Hendricks teaches the upgrade apparatus providing user interface menu imagery via a visual display to the user (col. 27-28, ll. 60-9).

Regarding claim 115, Hendricks teaches a STT with a first circuitry receiving a data stream including a plurality of compressed program signals, decompressing the program signal, and providing a corresponding output signal adapted for use by a display device (col. 10, ll. 48-58). Hendricks teaches a STT including a first decryption

module for decrypting a program signal according to a first encryption format (fig. 4, label 600) (col. 14, ll. 36-44).

Hendricks teaches an upgrade circuitry (fig. 12B, label 130), by providing a tuner (fig. 12b, label 134), decryptor (fig. 12b, label 140), and a decompressor (fig. 12b, label 142). Hendricks teaches a STT interface for communicating between the upgrade and the STT (fig. 5b, 662, col. 15-16, ll. 58-17, col. 26, ll. 9-16), and an upgrade decryption module decrypting a program signal encrypted according to a second encryption format (fig. 12b, label 140, col. 27, ll. 47-65).

Hendricks is silent on an upgrade encryption module for encrypting an upstream communication signal comprising at least one of audio and video data, wherein the apparatus prepares the upstream communication signal for transmission over a transmission network of the cable television program delivery system.

In analogous art, Rodriguez teaches a plug-in component of a set top box (STB) (col. 9, ll. 38-40), which equates to an upgrade module for a set top terminal. Further, Rodriguez teaches using the apparatus to prepare the upstream communication signal for transmission over a transmission network of the cable television program delivery system (col. 7, ll. 41-59) thereby providing video conferencing via a cable network.

One of ordinary skill in the art would recognize the benefit of using an upgrade module for video conferencing in order to enhance the functionality of the device while enabling additional services to be provided to the user.

Therefore, it would have been obvious to one of ordinary skill in the art at the time the invention was made to modify Hendricks by implementing an upgrade module

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for transmitting an upstream transmission signal comprising audio and video data, wherein the apparatus prepares the upstream communication signal for transmission over a transmission network of the cable television program delivery system as taught by Rodriguez in order to enhance the functionality of the device while enabling additional services to be provided to the user.

Further, the combination of Hendricks and Rodriguez is silent on encrypting the transmission signal.

In analogous art, Gattis teaches encrypting the transmission signal, in that Gattis teaches encryptors and decryptors (fig. 1, label 32A, 36A, fig. 2, labels 32A, 36B) for the benefit of preventing unauthorized access to signals being transmitted (col. 4, ll. 25-41).

Therefore, it would have been obvious to one of ordinary skill in the art at the time the invention was made to modify Hendricks and Rodriguez by encrypting the transmission signal as taught by Gattis in order to prevent unauthorized access to signals being transmitted (Gattis: col. 4, ll. 27-28).

Hendricks is silent on providing the television program and a video of the downstream communication signal for the display device. In analogous art, Rodriguez teaches a set top box can overlay the videophone signal (video of the downstream communication signal) and the television program on the same screen (col. 9, ll. 15-36), which reads on providing the television program and a video of the downstream communication signal for the display device.

Therefore, it would have been obvious to one of ordinary skill in the art at the time the invention was made to modify Hendricks by providing the television program

and a video of the downstream communication signal for the display device as taught by Rodriguez in order to enable the user to watch television while having a video conversation with another party, thereby enabling the user to perform multiple tasks simultaneously.

Regarding claim 117, Hendricks teaches a first encryption format comprising a video encryption format (fig. 4, label 600, col. 14, ll. 36-44), and a second format comprising the second encryption format (fig. 12b, label 140, col. 27, ll. 47-65, col. 39, ll. 48-51).

Regarding claim 118, Hendricks teaches an upgrade channel decoder (fig. 12b, label 134), for selecting an encrypted communication signal (col. 39, ll. 35-47), a demultiplexer (fig. 12b, 138) for coupling the compressed communication stream to an upgrade decompression module, which is shown in figure 12b. Further, the combination of Hendricks, Rodriguez, and Gattis teaches a video decompressor for decompressing the compressed downstream communication signal provided by said upgrade decryption module (Rodriguez: col. 7, ll. 17-35, col. 7, ll. 41-59).

Regarding claim 120, Hendricks teaches a level D upgrade module, as shown in figure 12 b, which is an apparatus for upgrading a capability of a set top terminal (STT) (col. 15-16, ll. 58-17, col. 26, ll. 9-16). Hendricks teaches a STT receiving a data stream including a plurality of compressed program signals, decompressing the program signal,

and providing a corresponding output signal adapted for use by a display device (col. 10, ll. 48-58). Hendricks teaches an upgrade decryption module (fig. 12B, label 140), which by definition for decrypting an encrypted program signal to and providing a compressed program signal, which is next logical element in the system (col. 27, ll. 45-65).

Hendricks is silent on an encryption module for encrypting an upstream communication signal comprising audio and video data and a transmitter for transmitting the upstream communication signal for transmission over a transmission network of the cable television program delivery system.

In analogous art, Rodriguez teaches a plug-in component of a set top box (STB) (col. 9, ll. 38-40), which equates to an upgrade module for a set top terminal. Further, Rodriguez teaches a transmitter for transmitting the upstream communication signal for transmission over a transmission network of the cable television program delivery system (col. 7, ll. 41-59) thereby providing video conferencing via a cable network.

One of ordinary skill in the art would recognize the benefit of using an upgrade module for video conferencing in order to enhance the functionality of the device while enabling additional services to be provided to the user.

Therefore, it would have been obvious to one of ordinary skill in the art at the time the invention was made to modify Hendricks by implementing an upgrade module for transmitting an upstream transmission signal comprising audio and video data, wherein the apparatus prepares the upstream communication signal for transmission over a transmission network of the cable television program delivery system as taught

by Rodriguez in order to enhance the functionality of the device while enabling additional services to be provided to the user.

Further, the combination of Hendricks and Rodriguez is silent on encrypting the transmission signal.

In analogous art, Gattis teaches encrypting the transmission signal, in that Gattis teaches encryptors and decryptors (fig. 1, label 32A, 36A, fig. 2, labels 32A, 36B) for the benefit of preventing unauthorized access to signals being transmitted (col. 4, ll. 25-41).

Therefore, it would have been obvious to one of ordinary skill in the art at the time the invention was made to modify Hendricks and Rodriguez by encrypting the transmission signal as taught by Gattis in order to prevent unauthorized access to signals being transmitted (Gattis: col. 4, ll. 27-28).

Hendricks teaches a STT including a first decryption module for decrypting a television program signal according to a first encryption format (fig. 4, label 600) (col. 14, ll. 36-44), and an upgrade decryption module decrypting the downstream communication signal encrypted according to a second encryption format (fig. 12b, label 140, col. 27, ll. 47-65), which reads on a receiver receiving the data stream including the encrypted downstream communication signal and the plurality of compressed television program signals over the transmission network.

Hendricks is silent on providing the set top terminal providing the television program of the output signal and the video of the downstream communication signal for the display device. In analogous art, Rodriguez teaches a set top box can overlay the videophone signal (video of the downstream communication signal) and the television

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program on the same screen (col. 9, ll. 15-36), which reads on providing the television program of the output signal and the video of the downstream communication signal for the display device. Therefore, it would have been obvious to one of ordinary skill in the art at the time the invention was made to modify Hendricks by providing the television program of the output signal and the video of the downstream communication signal for the display device as taught by Rodriguez in order to enable the user to watch television while having a video conversation with another party, thereby enabling the user to perform multiple tasks simultaneously.

4. Claims 111 and 119 are rejected under 35 U.S.C. 103(a) as being unpatentable over U.S. Patent 5,990,927 to Hendricks et al. (hereafter Hendricks), U.S. Patent 5,999,207 to Rodriguez et al. (Rodriguez), and U.S. Patent 5,062,136 to Gattis et al. (Gattis) in view of U.S. Patent 5,867,223 to Schindler et al. (Schindler).

Regarding claim 111, Hendricks teaches a demultiplexer (fig. 12b, label 138), for extracting an encrypted data stream for the demodulated data stream (as shown by the logical order elements), and the encrypted data stream coupled to said upgrade decryption module, as shown in figure 12b, see also col. 27, ll. 45-60. However, Hendricks, Rodriguez, and Gattis are silent on a demultiplexer demultiplexing audio and video signals from the downstream signal and a synchronizer for synchronizing the demultiplexed audio and video signals. In analogous art, Schindler teaches a

demultiplexer for demultiplexing audio and video signals from the downstream signal (fig. 15, label 1524, col. 20, ll. 6-25).

Therefore, it would have been obvious to one of ordinary skill in the art at the time the invention was made to modify Hendricks, Rodriguez, and Gattis by demultiplexing audio and video signals from the downstream signal using a demultiplexer as taught by Schindler in order to retrieve the corresponding packets of information sent over the network and route the packets to the appropriate device.

Hendricks, Rodriguez, Gattis, and Schindler teach decoding each of the audio and video signals, but are silent on synchronizing the signals. Official Notice is taken that synchronizing audio and video signals is well known in the art.

Therefore, it would have been obvious to one of ordinary skill in the art at the time the invention was made to modify Hendricks, Rodriguez, Gattis, and Schindler by synchronizing the signals in order to accurately present and coordinate the conference content.

Regarding claim 119, Hendricks teaches a demultiplexer (fig. 12b, label 138), for extracting an encrypted data stream for the demodulated data stream (as shown by the logical order elements), and the encrypted data stream coupled to said upgrade decryption module, as shown in figure 12b, see also col. 27, ll. 45-60. However, Hendricks, Rodriguez, and Gattis are silent on a demultiplexer demultiplexing audio and video signals from the downstream signal and a synchronizer for synchronizing the demultiplexed audio and video signals. In analogous art, Schindler teaches a



demultiplexer for demultiplexing audio and video signals from the downstream signal (fig. 15, label 1524, col. 20, ll. 6-25).

Therefore, it would have been obvious to one of ordinary skill in the art at the time the invention was made to modify Hendricks, Rodriguez, and Gattis by demultiplexing audio and video signals from the downstream signal using a demultiplexer as taught by Schindler in order to retrieve the corresponding packets of information sent over the network and route the packets to the appropriate device.

Hendricks, Rodriguez, Gattis, and Schindler teach decoding each of the audio and video signals, but are silent on synchronizing the signals. Official Notice is taken that synchronizing audio and video signals is well known in the art.

Therefore, it would have been obvious to one of ordinary skill in the art at the time the invention was made to modify Hendricks, Rodriguez, Gattis, and Schindler by synchronizing the signals in order to accurately present and coordinate the conference content.

### ***Conclusion***

5. Applicant's amendment necessitated the new ground(s) of rejection presented in this Office action. Accordingly, **THIS ACTION IS MADE FINAL**. See MPEP § 706.07(a). Applicant is reminded of the extension of time policy as set forth in 37 CFR 1.136(a).

A shortened statutory period for reply to this final action is set to expire **THREE MONTHS** from the mailing date of this action. In the event a first reply is filed within

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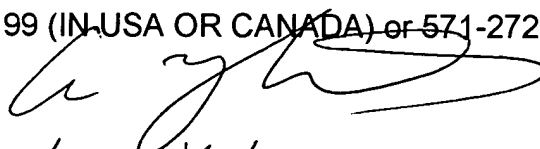
TWO MONTHS of the mailing date of this final action and the advisory action is not mailed until after the end of the THREE-MONTH shortened statutory period, then the shortened statutory period will expire on the date the advisory action is mailed, and any extension fee pursuant to 37 CFR 1.136(a) will be calculated from the mailing date of the advisory action. In no event, however, will the statutory period for reply expire later than SIX MONTHS from the date of this final action.

Any inquiry concerning this communication or earlier communications from the examiner should be directed to Andrew Y. Koenig whose telephone number is (571) 272-7296. The examiner can normally be reached on M-Fr (8:30 - 5:00).

If attempts to reach the examiner by telephone are unsuccessful, the examiner's supervisor, John Miller can be reached on (571)272-7353. The fax phone number for the organization where this application or proceeding is assigned is 571-273-8300.

Information regarding the status of an application may be obtained from the Patent Application Information Retrieval (PAIR) system. Status information for published applications may be obtained from either Private PAIR or Public PAIR. Status information for unpublished applications is available through Private PAIR only. For more information about the PAIR system, see <http://pair-direct.uspto.gov>. Should you have questions on access to the Private PAIR system, contact the Electronic Business Center (EBC) at 866-217-9197 (toll-free). If you would like assistance from a USPTO Customer Service Representative or access to the automated information system, call 800-786-9199 (IN USA OR CANADA) or 571-272-1000.

ayk



Andrew Y Koenig  
AU 2623